

A three-page index completing this volume is adequate.

This volume provides a multitude of interesting data usually not found in standard medical texts. The timeliness of this second edition is illustrated by the recent increase of scabies in Great Britain and parasitic diseases elsewhere, including New York State (case of tick paralysis on Long Island). Thus, this book will be a valuable addition to university and college libraries, especially medical and veterinary schools, and will be of value to public health officers, school physicians and nurses, military physicians, parasitologists, and veterinarians.

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An Index to the Described Life Histories, Early Stages and Hosts of the Macrolepidoptera of the Continental United States and Canada. Harrison Morton Tietz. Published by A. C. Allyn for the Allyn Museum of Entomology, iv + 1042 pp., in 2 vols., obtainable only from Entomological Reprint Specialists, Los Angeles, California, 90007. \$25.00.

The last catalog of the early stages of North American Lepidoptera was that of Henry Edwards, published in 1889. Although quite complete, it contained only 147 pages. Subsequently Davenport and Dethier (1938) and Dethier (1946) published lists of references to the butterflies. Obviously there has long been a serious need for an up-to-date catalog, especially because of the enormous amount of information published in recent years. This index prepared by Tietz will do much to fill this need. However, it covers the literature only through about 1950, so that the last 22 years have not been indexed. It also omits the microlepidoptera, but even so will prove an invaluable reference to anybody interested in almost any phase of work on the butterflies and macromoths. It is quite complete (although a couple of omissions were found in a casual check). In preparing it the author consulted 226 periodicals and 127 separate works, which are listed. The nomenclature is that of McDunnough's 1938 Checklist; this is now quite outdated in many groups but, as the most recent complete list, gives a definitive standard. The plant nomenclature follows that of Gray's Manual (Fernald, 1950), also somewhat outdated, but at least a consistent point of reference.

The chief section deals with the Lepidoptera covered, arranged alphabetically by species (and with their families cited) and thus placeable by the McDunnough index. The listing is of specific names treated as valid by McDunnough, but all other species-group names listed by McDunnough, including those placed in synonymy, and all infrasubspecific names, are included in this index and cross-referenced to the valid names. There is also a listing by common names, cross-referenced to the scientific names. These do not necessarily correspond to the common names of the "official" list of the Entomological Society of America, but they do correspond with general popular usage.

Taken all together, one can begin with either the scientific or common name of a species and find references to the host plants from which it has been recorded; or can begin with either the scientific name of a plant or a group of plants (e.g., pines) and find references to the macrolepidoptera that have been recorded on it. In both ways this index can and will be of great service, and is certainly a must for all serious workers, as well as for naturalists. It is a pity that it ends just at about the date when a great outburst of life history work began; but doubtless the period after 1952 will eventually be covered in similar fashion.

The author attempts to deal with the two chief troubles that bedevil all workers, namely

misidentifications of plants or animals, or both; and the listing of food plants eaten in captivity but not in nature. But he could hardly do much about these. It may be noted, however, that food plants mentioned merely as wild guesses have been listed without question or any qualification. The user must, therefore, beware.

The typography is a bit difficult to use, and there are quite a few typographical and spelling errors. Nevertheless this is an important book, and one that will be extremely useful for a great many years.

ALEXANDER B. KLOTS

The American Museum of Natural History

Proceedings of the New York Entomological Society

(Meetings held in Room 129 of the American Museum of Natural History unless otherwise indicated.)

Meeting of March 6, 1973

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Howard Topoff, President, at 8:10 P.M. 12 members and 4 guests were present. The minutes of the meeting of February 20, 1973, were approved as read.

Ms. Katharine Lawson of Hunter College and Ms. Iris Goldfarb of CCNY were elected to Student Membership. Ms. Lawson's interest is in ants, social insects, sensory-perceptual and social development. Ms. Goldfarb's interest is in development of orienting responses in spiders.

Mr. Les Greenberg of City College was proposed for Student Membership, and Mr. Roosevelt Hunt, Jr., was proposed for Active Membership. Mr. Greenberg is interested in social behavior in insects; Mr. Hunt's entomological specialties are Lepidopterans and Hymenopterans.

PROGRAM. Dr. Karl Maramorosch introduced the speaker Dr. George Saul, Visiting Professor at Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. Dr. Saul's talk on "Non-reciprocal cross incompatibility in the parasitic wasp *Mormoniella*" focused upon mechanisms involved in extranuclear inheritance.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:35 P.M.

PETER MOLLER, *Sec.*

NON-RECIPROCAL CROSS-INCOMPATIBILITY IN THE PARASITIC WASP *MORMONIELLA*

Mormoniella vitripennis (Walker) [= *Nasonia vitripennis* (Walker)] is used for studies in genetics, behavior, and host-parasite relations. Males are normally haploid and develop from unfertilized eggs; females develop from fertilized eggs and are normally diploid. About 85 percent of the progeny of mated females are female. Unmated females produce only male offspring.

Of more than 350 mutations which are now maintained in stocks, many affect eye color, and a high percentage of the eye-color mutations are alleles at the complex locus *R*. The *R* locus is composed of at least seven "factors," or series of completely linked genes. Four of the factors contain eye-color genes; the others contain genes affecting female